NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

DEFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON ST

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

SBOADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Consolawus. BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery-LA Tour DE NEELE-SURTON'S THRATES, Chambers street—The Serious WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-STATE PRISONER

AMERICAN MUSEUM-ARTEDOD-TRUTH-TO OBLIGGE BERROS. Evening-Phenomenon-Lady of the Cake. WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-473 Broadway. SUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buen-

SMPIRE HALL, 506 Broadway-Panchama or Europe and Siege or Sebastople.

** BRHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broad-

New York, Tuesday, April 24, 1855.

Mails for Europe.
THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE. Cunard mall steamship America, Captain Lang will leave Boston, at noon on Wednesday, for Liverpool

to two e'clock, this afternoon THE HERALD (printed in English and French) will be allahed at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies,

The European mails will close in this city at a quarter

wrappers, sixpence. The NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following

Leverroot... John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange street, East.
Leverroot... Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

Wm Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street.
Pars... Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.
The contents of the European edition of the Herald
will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of publication.

The News.

The steamship Africa, which left Liverpool on the 14th instant, is now due at Halifax, with a week later European news. The St. Laurs, from Havre for this port, is in her thirteenth day. Her advices will no doubt be auticipated by the Africa. The Common Council transacted business yester-

day. We publish the reply of Mr. Dillon, Corporation Connect, to the resolution requesting his opinion whether the liquor law recently passed interferes with the chartered rights of the city, and also whether the Excise Commissioners may continue to grant licenses to sell liquor. With regard to the first clause of the inquiry Mr. Dillon cites several legal decisions, showing that the power to grant licenses conferred by the Montgomeric charter was wholly political, and that all grants of political power to municipal corporations are held at the will of the Legislature, who may abol ish, abridge or modify them at their pleasure The act of the Legislature is, therefore, not a viola tion of the charter. To the second clause of the inquiry Mr. Dillon answers, that no licenses can be granted or extended by the Mayor, Aldermen or Councilmen, after the 1st of May next. He is also of opinion that neither the Mayor nor Aldermed are empowered by the new law to hear and deter mine charges and punish offences arising under any of its provisions. But this opinion of the Corpo nation Coursel nullifies the Maine law for all prac tical purposes when it treats of imported liquors, he says :- "I am of opinion that the police will not be justified in at empting to en. lorce the penalties against imported liquors, or their sale, by whomseever made." Board of Aldermen, Mr. Briggs made a report of the evidence taken before the committee on the subject of the nativity of the police. It was ordered to be printed. A motion was made to disharge the committee from the further consider ation of the subject, but Alderman Tucker said important developements respecting the nativity of Chief Matsell were expected by the next steamer from Europe, and the motion was therefore rejected. The resolution of the Councilmen postponing the sale of the lesses of Staten Island, Heligate and Barclay street ferries until May 15, was concurred in. The proceedings in the Board of Connollman were un important. The leases of docks and ellips were confirmed, and \$20,000 appropriated for dredging. Nothing particular was done at the Board of Super vivors. The payment of several small bills was ordered, and others were referred to the com.

mittess. The liquor dealers, at their meeting last evening, Hall the course of Mayor Wood in enforcing the excise laws, but finally resolved to let him alone.

Our telegraphic news this morning is interesting. The disturbances at Chicago growing cut of the liquor question had subsided yesterday, the rioters being overawed by the presence of a large military force. Great excitement, however, still existed, and a renewal of the affray was apprahended. Incondiaries were busily at work, eight or ten buildings having been fired between Saturday and Monday The American Theatre at New Orleans was to tally destroyed by fire on the night of the 18th iost., and one man perished in the flames. A horrible railroad agaident occurred at Canandaigna yesterday afternoon. A locomotive ran ever Mr. J. L. Hall, and completely severed hie head from his body. Judge Phelps and asother person were injured, the former so sethat his life was despaired of. Near Baltimore yesterday the engine, baggage and express cars of a train, were precipitated into Canpowder creek by a portion of a bridge breaking away. The engineer and fireman were injured, the former badly. Fortunately the coupling connecting the passenger cars gave way, and the inmates were thus preserved from destruction. The eteamer William Kuox, from Cinciansti for St. Louis, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, when year Flint Island. She had a full complemen of passengers, mostly emigrants for Kansas, who were all resound, it is hoped, by a steamer which went alongside the burning vessel. The Acadia (Mo.) High School was struck by lightning on the 17th inst., and four of the publis burned to death. Mr. Hiss, the chief inquisitor on the Nunnery Com mittee of the Massachusetts Legislature, resigned his sest yesterday. It is regarded as doubtful whether Mr. Lumpkiu, of Georgis, will accept the Judgerhip of the Court of Claims.

St. George's anniversary was celebrated yesterday in this city. The members of the St. George's So ciety and English residents of the city had a reenion and grand banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel. Several interesting and eloquent speeches were made among others, by Sir Charles Grey, the Marquis de Montholon, Judge Cam bell, Mr. Mathaw, &c., &c. The evening was very pleasantly spent by the assembled guests, the only drawback to the general harmony being that there appeared to be a design on the part of the President, Mr. Young, to shut off the British Consul at Philadelphia, W. Mathew from responding to the appropriate toast: be, however, got an opportunity of delivering his weech at too late an hour to have it reported.

Rev. Dr. Baird lectured again last evening, taking for his subject, "Switzerland, Holland, Sweder and Spain," and described the geographical posttion, national peculiarities, population, and the resources of each country, in his usual pleasing

There was some speculative movement in cotton yesterday, and the sales reached about 5,000 bales about 3,000 of which were said to have been in transitu; the market closed firmer. Figur contirued in good demand, at full prices. Corn was from Rio by the Miswissippi produced a better inof the news; lard was also firmer, and more active. Pork was some essier for old mess. The freight o shout 1.000 bales of cotton were engaged for Liverpool at 5 32d., 3-16d. and 7-32d. for compressed and

Mayor Wood has issued instructions to the police ferce, directing them that the prescribed uniform must be worn at all times and on all occasions, unless special leave is granted to appear in plain clothes Policemen are forbidden to converse with their friends when on duty, or lounge against corner gro ceries, or other comfortable resting places, and are erjoined to cultivate a soldier-like deportment in

Van Pelt, under indictment as an accessory in the Stanwix Hall tragedy, was yesterday released from prison, bail in four thousand dollars having been entered for his appearance for trial.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Edward Allen, a lad of fifteen years of age, indicted for the murder of a man named Quin, by stabbing, entered a plea of manalaughter in the fourth degree which was accepted. Moses Meyer, charged with arson in the first degree, in setting fire to a d welling house in the night time, was tried and acquitted by

Our correspondent at Rio Janeiro, writing on the 23d of March, confirms the statement previously pub hehed, that the difficulties of the Brazilan government with Paraguay were likely to be amicably settled. The affairs of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company were progressing favorably. Prime coffee had experienced a slight decline.

By the brig Tornado we have news from Bermula to the 13th instant. The papers strongly advocate the establishing of a communication by steam by tween the West India islands and New York Leading members of the Court of Policy of British Guiara were willing to vote a large grant for the purpose of fitting out vessels, and the West Indian (a Barbadoes paper,) supports the proposition very

warmly. At Antigua a lay vestry had suspended a Pro testart clergyman for preaching dressed in his sucplice, which seems to be regarded as an overt act of Puzeyism. They refused to rate his salary, and when forced to pay it, by a sut at law, they did so according to the oli law, that is, by sixteen thousend pounds of sugar. The ministers of the Estab lished Church are not so well spoken of as the ministers of the Moravian and Wesleyan churches

which were increasing in numbers.

The Legislature of St. Vincent's had removed all government licenses on the sale of liquors, as a means of improving the revenue of the colony. Here s an excellent opening for the missionaries of the Temperance Alliance.

The American Know Nothings and the Eng-

lish Press-John Bull Waking Up. The articles which we published yesterday from the leading editorial columns of the Lon don Times and Chronicle, in reference to the great Know Nothing movement which has so mysteriously but effectively cleared the course of all the old party obstructions, to a new and comprehensive political revolution in the United States, are worthy of especial attention. The article from the Times is based upon the American platform of Council No. 12, of the Fifteenth ward of this city, and our accompanying editorial article, published in the HERALD of the 12th ult.; and for the commentary of the Chronicle upon the inbecile administration of Lord Palmerston, we are confessedly indebted to the same Know Nothing manifesto.

There is evidently, then, something in the policy and principles of this new American party proclamation from our Fifteenth ward which strikes at the roots of the corruptions and failures, not only of the old parties, and the incompetent administration of this country, but of the old feudal and aristocratic institu tions and parties and cabinets of the British Empire, and of all the old despotic and "halffeudal, half-constitutional" political systems of the entire continent of Europe.

Nor should we be greatly surprised were the British people to seize the hiuts thus thrown out by our Lendon cotemporaries, and organize a great spontaneous Know Nothing movement in the British islands, looking to nothing less than the most thorough going popular revolution. Nay, more, at this progressive and revolutionary epoch, when the spirit pires and kingdoms, seems to be epidemical and universal, it would scarcely be a matter of astonishment if such a movement in England, without bloodshed, were shortly to result in the final extinction of the leudal relics of the English government and English society, and in the prostration of its overshadowing and monopolizing aristocracy to the common level of the body of the people. And if such things be possible among the patient, plodding, and submissive people of England, surely we may count upon similar achievements, through these mysterious and potential Know Nothings, among the more inflammable revolutionary masses of the continent

The demoralizations of our old political parties, and the corruptions and moral marasmu of this wretched Pierce administration, are destined to bring us from this Know Nothing reaction, in some shape or other, a wholesome and most comprehensive change. It is easy to perceive it. The leading journals of London give to this new movement its true meaning and its proper application in taking it home and in measuring their own incompetent and old aristocratic political machinery by the same standard. Their reasoning is perfectly consistent and logical. Let them watch the progress of this new revolution in the United States and profit accordingly, and Young America may yet, within a brief space, effect more for the redemption of Old England from the shackles of feudalism and a bloated, superannuated aristocracy, than she has accomplished for herself through all her trials, struggles and revolutions of a thousand years.

This Know Nothing movement with us has not yet half developed its purposes and its power. In the Northern States, the native sentiment of hostility to these intrusive and accumulating foreign balances of power, so habitually and corruptly used by the old parties in our popular elections, will still continue to strengthen the Know Nothing ranks. In the South, on the other hand, they have discovered that the bulk of these European accessions to our Northern population is actively hostile to our Southern institution of slavery. Our Southern people are, therefore, in favor of a stringent naturalization law, which will arrest these constant foreign accessions to the anti-slavery parties and factions of the North, and correspondingly check the threatened ascendancy of the anti-slavery sentiment in the popular branch of Con gress, and in the popular vote of the Union. Thus, while the junction of the Know Nothings, North and South, in the approaching Presidential election, is very doubtful, we have

and wholesome revolution from the reconstruction of political parties, and a new adminis-

tration, out and out. Our London cotemporaries appreciate the world-wide importance of this American Know Nothing movement. Its policy of revolutionizing American politics, political parties, and their corrupting affiliations, and the administration of the governments of the several States and of the Union, admit of a general application. We are taking the lead in commerce, in steam navigation, in all the elements of material progress, and why not hold our own in the progressive science of good government, as the living and leading example to England and the rest of mankind. Between the Russians at Sebastopol, and the Know Nothings of the United States, there is yet a hope for John

NET RESULTS OF THE LIQUOR LAW .- Immens exertions are being made by the Carson League and the other advocates of the Prohibitory Liquor law to prepare a star chamber machinery to carry it into effect. Neither money nor men will be wanting to enforce its most rigorous construction; and some of the more sanguine are confident that they will succeed in baffling the constitutional and legal objections which are likely to be raised by the liquor interest and the opponents of sumptuary laws generally.

In the meantime, it is quite clear from the published opinion of District Attorney Hall that the first effect of the law is to prevent the issuing of liquor licenses after the 1st of May. After that day, therefore, any one may sell liquor without let or hindrance. The public will have no guarantee against the erection of drinking booths at every corner, or the conversion of half the stores in the poorer wards of the city into dramshops, where the power of the police is likely to be pretty thoroughly tested. A pleasant prospect, truly, and one for which every one should be duly thankful to the prohibitionists and their newspaper

But this is only the first anomaly. From the opinion of the other great legal guide of the municipal authority, Robert J. Dillon, which will be found elsewhere, it would appear that the Prohibitory law caunot affect the sale of liquors grown or produced abroad. Mr. Dillon considers that the treaties in force between the United States and foreign wine and pirit producing countries are wholly inconsistent with a State law excluding or-what is tantamount to excluding-forbidding the sale of foreign wines and liquors, and that therefore the latter, being unconstitutional, is mail

The Corporation Counsel is good authority a passport.

the state of things. But it does make one change, and that is a most vital one. It takes the 4th of July, as well as after the 1st of May the best opinion is that no licenses can be

Prohibitory Liquor law, about which virtuous men have preached so long and so screechily papers which have brought this about.

scribable drunkenness, vice, and degradation their folly, fanaticism and ignorance combined for a Prohibitory law.

ABOUT THE ACADEMY AND THE RECENT Row.- Our amiable cotemporaries of the Tribune concern appear to be very much in want of Brandreth's pills, or some medical april rient of even a more powerful character. It seems they wanted to control the management of the Academy of Music, and to dictate what compositions, what operas, what oratorios should be performed at that establishment. Finding, however, that the management controlled and directed their own affairs, and considered themselves the best judges of their own business, the editorial corps of the Tribune fall out with them, and apply all sorts of bad epithets, not only to the managers and the audience, but particularly to our humble self. because we happened to think, with the managers, that they were the best judges of their own affairs, and ought to judge of them instead of an excitable little corps in a newspaper estab-

For eight or ten years we have been endeav-

ruffian," "Scotch caitiff," "foulest villain"these are the savory and classic epithets which have run through the columns of the Tribune for ten years past, under its present management by the crew of philosophers cast out from Brook Farm and other social phalanxes, and congregated about that establishment. If the amiable and eloquent Governor Wise, of Virginia, had applied his classic epithets, "lousy," "Godless," "Christless," to our cotemporary of the Tribune, he would have hit the mark with a much closer aim than in the application he made of them to the quiet and gentlemanly Know Nothings of Virginia. Still we will not renounce all hope of mending, in some slight degree, at least, the manners of the "loury Godless, Christless" set of the Tribune.

Now, as they have taken so much to heart the rejection of that famous oratorio-Stabat Mater-we propose that it shall be represented by native American minstrels-black or white, as they may choose-at the Metropolitan Theatre; and we are ready to subscribe \$100, if the other lovers of original American composition will come forward and do the same, in order that this much injured and very amiable genius, Mr. Wm. H. Fry, may have a chance of being heard in a proper way before an American audience. In this proposition we are serious. We want to see no foreign artist—male or female, Italian, French, or German-pollute, by their contact, the purity of the native American composition contributed by Mr. Fry in this oratorio. We make this proposition in perfect good faith-and if \$100 is not enough we will make our contribution even \$200. We make it to our respected and amiable cotemporaries of the Tribune, and the only condition we annex to this generous offer is that they will hereafter try and use such proper language, that they may not expose themselves to the application of Gov. Wise's classic epithets-" the lousy, lazy, Godless, Christless" editors of New York.

COMMODORE M'CAULEY'S ORDERS-WILL THERE BE WAR ?- They who imagine that Commodore M'Cauley has been sent to Cuba upon another Greytown expedition are very much mistaken. One of our Wall street cotemporaries, with the air of an outsider speaking by

authority, says:—

The orders that have been given to Captain M'Cauley are of the most explicit and prudent character. He is not authorised to make any demands upon the Cuben government, nor to ask for any explanations with reference to the past; and even if he shall hear (not having himself witnessed the fact) that a vessel of the United States has been fired into, his instructions do not allow him to resent the affront, nor to take any notice of it whatsoever. It is his duty, however, to use inde atigable vigilance in grecesting American commerce, and, if possible, to prevent any outrage from occurring under his own immadiane observation. A higher bounty than has ever been paid in our Nary is now offered to assemen, in order that Captain M'Cauley's squadron may be reinforced as rapidly as pensible; but only in the case that a versel under his command shall witness an attack upon one of our merchantenen, is he at liberty to resent it. If so wan now and gratuithous an insult to this country should be offered, as firing upon an unarned vessel of the United States, in presence of one of our men-of-war, Capt. M'Cauley is mastructed to chastise, and, if possible, to sink the aggressize, no matter what disparity of force may exist against him, what armed witnesses favorable to Spain may be present, or what the risk to himself may be.

This confirms our views of these notable instructions. Is it likely that any Spanish vessel of war will fire into an American merchant men with an American war steamer in sight? Very "prudent" instructions indeed. Under them, Mr. Pierce himself might have gone out in the San Jacinto without fear of any cause for fainting. Old Hickory would have ordered the Commodore to bring home the first Spanish cruiser that might fall in his way, so as to transfer all explanations from Cuba to Washington, and bring the whole imbroglio to a focus. But Mr. Pierce's instructions are of the "most prudent character." What a public blessing are these old grannles in time of war! What a virtue is bravery at Greytown and prudence at Havana! Don't be alarmed.

The New Orleans Daily Della says that Madams Isadora Clark's "whole soul and existence is wrapped in the love of music." She arrived in that city from Cuba, but did not give any concerts in Havana "for fear," according to another journal, "that existing political feelings might have a tendency to operate against her, she being a native of this blessed re, playful metaphor to a concert of Mrs. Clark's, was "not only astonished but delighted to listen to our Mocking Bird, (by which hers. Clark is evidently meant,) and doubts not that she will create a furore equalled only by that of the Swedish Nightingale." The Commercial Bul declares, with some obscurity, that she ought to "enjoy publicly the highest artistical position." At Natches the same view was taken by the Daily Courier, which, under the head of "The-weather," rejoices that it is "pleasant, mild and bracing," because it will allow people to go to the concert. The Mississippi Freetrader deple to go to the concert. The Museusppe Frectader de-clares that many pronounce Madame Isidora "superior to Jenny Lind;" he would doubtless have said more that would have been interesting to know, but that he turns away abruptly to pitch into a rival journaust. The people of Vicksburg, Miss., (according to the Whig) "ever ready to support native taleat, more especially when the artist has gained the highest position attainable," appear to have been much excited by Madame Isidora's conserts. The critic of the Daily Appeal, at Memphis, (a good name, by the way,) when he heard her, "remained speil-bound, wondering whether such sounds emanated from any human" having satisfied himself on this point, he goes on to say that tactes may be had at such and such a store, as per advertisement.

THE COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES SLOOP OF WAR ALBANY

The Navy Department having officially given up this ship, and published the names of officers promoted, April 18, 1855, in consequence, forces on our minds the painful conclusion that she has been lost at sea, and that her officers and arew have been consigned to a watery grave, without leaving a single one to recount their last words, and without the consolation of the pre-sence of relatives to attend them in their last moments. James Thompson Gerry, Commander of this ill-fated ship, was the youngest son of Eibrioge Gerry, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and was born at Cam-bridge, Massachusetts, August 21, 1797. He entered Har-vard College, August, 1815, and left December 19, 1814, in consequence of his father's decesse, at which time he received a warrant as cadet at West Point, where he re-mained one year, and estered the navy as midshipmas, Eccember 26, 1815. He was promoted to lice snant April 28, 1826, and to the rank of Commander April 17, 1842.

April 28, 1826, and to the rank of Commander April 17, 1842.

Much of his naval life was passed at sea, and he was always ready at the call of his country, performing his duties acrupationsly and faithfully, and ever proving himself an active, energetic, judicious and efficient officer. In personal appearance and in many trafts of character, he bore a strising resemblance to his father, whose virtues he ever emulated. Like him also, he met his death when in the actual service of his country. His character combined great strength, energy, decision and perseversuce, with remarkable sensibility. He sympathized keenly in the sorrows of his friends and the tale of wor always found in him a listening ear, and that warm and hind interest so consolatory to the feelings of the sufferer. An affectionate disposition, with refined manners and firm religious pricciple, tempered the stronger traits of his manly character, and made him the most disin it rested and sincere of friends. His obituary is written on the hearts of his mumerous friends and relatives, who know and appreciate his many virtues more fully and deeply than can be drawn by any pen. Ever prepared for this last call, he is taken from them thus early, in the fulness of mental and of bodily vigor, by the mysterious wisdom of that Being who gave him to them; and to His will must they submit, painfully as they lament his sudden, his melancholy, his mouraful loss.

they lament his sudden, his melancholy, his mournful lors.

DEATH OF MRS. ETHAN A. ALLEN.

Bled, at her residence, in Norfolk county, Va., on Fridey last, 20th inst, after a long and painful indisposition, Mrs. Ethan A. Allen, in the 56th year of her age.

Mrs. Allen was the youngest daughter of Capt. John Johnston, deceased, of Norfolk county, and relic of Capt. Ethan A. Allen, (formerly of the United States army,) who died on the 6th January last. Mrs. Allen was a lady of cultivated mind—who possessed, in a remarkable degree, the love of a large circle of friends; she was a woman of great firmness of purpose; her hand was ever open to the poor; she was a member of the church, and a devout Christian. Her maindy was such that she has been in constant expectation of death for the last three mosths, and was perfectly resigned to meet that grim messenger who, to her, possessed no terrors. Her whole life has been a most exemplary one, and

"None knew her but to love her."

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Halifax. NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA —ARRIVAL OF A WAR HALIPAX, April 23-1 P. M. A steamship, supposed to be the Africa, now nine days out from Liverpool, has just been telegraphed off

Two O'CLOCK, P. M. the Africa, proves to be a steamship of war.

The steamer signalized here, which was thought to be

The Liquor Riots at Chicago. CHICAGO, April 23, 1855. No serious disturbance occurred yesterday or this

morning.

The artillery and military have been posted in front of the Court House since Saturday afternoon. Yesterday at 4 P. M. an immense crowd collected in Clark street, between Washington and South Water, but

shortly afterwards dispersed.

The total number of arrests made are fifty-five The Irish have covered themselves with glory by keep-

More trouble is apprehended at the examination of the

a ball through his back, but is still living. A special military force, consisting of 500 citizens, with the State arms, has been organized.

NINE O'CLOCK, P. M. The city is quiet. The military is still station front of the court house, and considerable excitement mense crowd. Eight or ten fires have occurred in different parts of the city since Saturday. The license suits are progressing, and a multitude of bel gerent rumors are aftent, but they will probably amount to nothing.

From Massachusetts PORTHCOMING KNOW NOTHING MANIFESTO. BOSTON, April 23, 1855.

Mr. Joseph Hiss, member from Boston, resigned his seat in the House of Representatives to-day, on account of the difficulties growing out of the numery investigation. His letter of resignation was referred to a com

The Know Nothings of this State are about to publish an explanation of the objects and aims of their organi ations. It is said to be a document of much ability, and has been fully endorsed by the orders of the present do-

Distressing Railroad Casualties.
ONE MAN KILLED AND TWO OTHERS WOUNDED.

ROCHESTER, April 23, 1855.
As the locomotive was backing down the track Cenandaigua village this afternoon, it ran over and in-stantly killed J. L. Hall, Esq., a lawyer—severing his standing on the track, were also seriously injured, the former so severely that his life is despaired of.

A PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE FROM DEATH. BALTIMORE, April 23, 1855. The eleven o'clock train from this city met with a seri ous accident to day. While crossing Sunpowder Creek a part of the bridge gave way, and the engine, baggage and express cars ran into the river. The pass would have followed suit, but the coupling breaking saved them. The engineer was badly injured, and the fireman slightly. Some twenty yards of the track was torn away. Much fright existed among the passengers, but none of them were injured. The trains coming thi

way were detained in consequence of the accident.

CINCINNATI, April 23, 1855. The steamer William Knox, from this place for St. Louis, was destroyed this morning by fire, near Flint island, Delow Louisvine. The bost was full of passen-gers for Kansas, but it is probable that no lives were lost, as a steamer came alongside at t flagration. We have no particulars.

Judge Lumpkin and the Court of Claims.

BAUTMORE, April 23, 1855.

Judge Lumpkin opened the session of the Georgia
Supreme Court on Monday last. Savannah papers doubt his acceptance of the Judgeship in the Court of Claums. Four Boys Killed by Lightning.

At Arcadia, Madison county, Missouri, on the 17th inwas struck by lightning, and four boys, pupils, who were in the building, burned to death. One of the boys was the son of F. L. Ridgeley, Esq., of St. Louis.

The Case of Arrison the Torpedo Man-

CINCINNATI, April 28, 1855.

The District Court to-day granted a writ of error in the case of Arrison, the torpedo man, and suspended

Destruction of the American Theatre at New NEW ORLHANS, April 19, 1855.

The American theatre was destroyed by fire last night,

Movements of Southern Steamships. THE MARION AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, April 21, 1855.

The steamship Marion, Capt. Wm. Foster, arrived here at ten o'clock this (Saturday) morning. THE FLORIDA AT SAVANNAH. SAVANNAH, April 21, 1855.

The steamship Florida arrived at her wharf here early this (Saturday) morning, after a passage of 66 hours from New York, with all on board well.

The Ohio River.

The water in the channel of the river at this point is ten feet deep, and is falling. The weather is warm and

WHEELING, April 23, 1855. Sixteen feet and nine inches water in the channel Weather pleasant.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PRILADELPHIA, April 23, 1855.

The rates for money are unsettled. Stocks are firm. Reading, 43½; Morris Canal, 14½; Long Island Railroad, 16½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; Pennsylvania State Fives, 86½.

NEW ORLHANS, April 19, 1855.

New ORLEANS, April 19, 1865.
Our cotton market has recovered from the previous decline of 1/4c., and the market to-day has been quite active, the sales reaching 10,000 bales. We quote the rate for midding at 9/5c. In sugar the prices are considerably higher, fair selling at 5c. 5 5/4c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20, 1855.
The cotton market is firm. To-day's sales add up 3,500 bales than the males of the week 28,500. The receipts for the week have been 34,000 bales. The stock on hand is 110,000 bales. The receipts at this port up to this time, as compared with those last year, fall short 156,000 bales. The rates for sterling exchange are higher. We quote them at 9/4 at 10 per cent premium. Coffer—The sales for the week amount to 8,500 bags. The stock on hand is 25,000 bags. Prime sells at 10/4c per lb.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW YORK, April 23, 1855. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.

It appears by an article in the HERALD of yesterday that Mr. J. de Marcoleta, who lives at the house of the Spanish Consul in this city, and signs himself "Minister from Nicaragua," persists in discharging his pop-gun at what he terms the "Kinney Nicaragua Expedition." The objects proposed to be attained by the association of which Col. Kinney and myself are among the members, have already been made public through the Kinney and Corwine correspondence, published in the HERALD of Thursday, the 19th instant. Their objects, we feel war-Corwine correspondence, published in the Herald of Thursday, the 19th instant. Their objects, we feel warranted in believing, will not only commend themselves to Americans of enterprise, but to every citizen of Nicaragua who has the future quiet and well-being of his doubtry at heart. The allusion in J. de Marcoleta'. letter, to "public order," in connection with the present political condition of Nicaragua, is either a touch of humor, hardly to have been looked for from so very respectable a source, or must be received as evidence that that gentleman has had no authentic information during he past year from the State of which he styles himself the Minister.

To assist the well-disposed portion of the inhabitants of that heaven-favored, but unfortunate region, to reclaim and bring under cultivation waste lands, increase the facilities of internal communication, establish commerce and introduce the arts of civilisation, thus peacefully and lawfully developing the natural resources of a land now fast relapping into a condition of savage wildness—in fine, to set an example of good conduct and obedience in all things to the laws of the republic—these purposes, we believe, and are assured, from reliable sources, will make us welcome in the homes to which we have been cordisally invited.

No further notice will be taken of J. de Marcoleta's newspaper communications; but, should any person be curious to know how that gentleman is regarded in the "official capacity" of which he speaks, both in Nicaragua and at Washington, I shall be willing to furafah such information as I have upon the subject.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, JOSEPH W. FABENS.

production of Shakspeare's tragedy, 's last night, drew a full house to the Bre lanus" has not been played in this city years, for the very excellent reason that it is one of those plays which are only attractive once in a very long while. We give, annexed, the Park and Br

Characters.

Park, 1838.
Mr. Forress.
W. Isberwood.
Mr. Chippendale.
J. Mason. Miss C. Cushman. Miss Richardson. Shakspeare found the story of Coriolanus (modern re-

search has pronounced it only a legend, and, indeed, it is difficult to see how it could have been true) in North's clearly set down, pretty closely. Calus Marcius is a Roman patrician who hath often distinguished himself in the service of the republic. He is disgusted with the democratic government of Rome, and it is true that at about this time (B. C. 480) the struggle between the people and the aristocracy, or rather between the me-chanics and the fighting men, which ended in the overthrow of the Commonwealth and the final ruin of the empire commenced. The piece is founded upon this one idea—the hostility of Caius Marcius to the influence of the commonalty. Shakspeare cannot be blamed for this anti-democratic tendency, for he told the story as he found it. Calus Marcius is very unpopular, when a war breaks out with the Volces. He aids the Roman general Cominius to gain a battle. Cominius is a sort of Lord Raglan, in his way, and would have sat down before Corioii writing bulletins about the weather, but Caius Marcius pushes on with volunteers, reduces the city, and goes home a hero. Like all military men, Calus Marcius, now Coriolanus, wants office, and stands for Consul. He cannot, however, disguise his contempt for the electors, who finally refuse to confirm him, and, being incited therete by the Tribunes, talk about throwing him over the Tarpeian rock and other unpleasant things. He is finally banished—leads the Voices up to the very gates of the Eternal City—succumbs to a female procession, headed by his wife and mother, and is killed by his new allies. Poetical justice requires that he should be killed, and he was a very oublesome person to both parties.

In the essential matters of elecution and appearan it would be hard to find a Coriolanus like Mr. Forrest, He did not, however, invest the part with that overbearing pride—that stern dignity—that withering con-tempt for everything that was not noble and high-born, which, it seems to us, Shakspeare has thrown around it. After saying to the citizens, "I have wounds,"? he makes a long pause, and allows the electors to ap-proach him closely, then speaks the rest of the line, "to show you in private." It is effective, but Shakscitizen" to have come within arm's length of him for the whole of Rome. After his banishment, and in his interview with Tullus, he was not a proud, haughty man, offering an ultimatum, but seemed rather to be pleading for an opportunity to fight against his countrymen. In the last scene he was very fine, and gave his great speech :-

If you have writ your annals true, 'tis there, That, like an eagle in a dove-cote, I flutter'd your Volsci in Corioli

with great effect. His readings were all strongly marked and very effective. In the matter of distinct articulation, correct pronunciation and preper emphasis, Mr. Forrest stands pre-eminent. If some of the actors who make themselves ridiculous by imitating his physical peculiarities, would strive to equal him in the named essentials, to the proper practice of their calling,

"Coriolanus" is played at the Broadway from Pal-mer's Philadelphia edition, with the introduction of oc-casional lines from Exberry and Cumberland. In comparing it, as played here, with Collier, the following cuts will be round: First scene, with Menenius; second scene, in Corioli; fourth scene, before Corioli; fifth, sixth, part of the second act is cut; the first, third and fourth scene of the fourth act is cut; the fifth act is cut and altered. Still, there is enough left; the play has but but one very interesting character. Menenius is a sketch, good as far as he goes. Cominius seems to do nothing but puff Coriolanus. Tullus is a mean rascal; and one cannot have much sympathy for Volumnia, who is as fierce for bleed as any female abolitionist of the Garrisonian school.

scenery was nearly all new, the auxiliaries well trained, and two or three scenes were very well arranged. We msy take exceptions to a few little matters, which mar the general correctness of the miss en scene. Some of the actors at the Broadway still labor under the delus that the Roman youth had white legs-while all the soldiers, including Mr. Forrest, went to battle without greaves for their legs—an indispensable article in Ro-man fighting toilette. General Cominius wore his sword at a triumph given to Coriolanus in Rome. There should have been no triumph, no procession; and neither swords or daggers were ever worn within the gates of the Eternal City. Red togas were worn, whereas the laticlavian toga was never of that color. The laticlavian toga was never of that color. The lictors wore plain white habits, and at the Broadway they appeared in tunics edged with red; swords were worn on the right thigh, not the left side, as at the Broadway. There were too many Senators, and it was manifestly improper for Cominius to occupy the highest seat in the Senate house, the flat of which scene represented the interior of an Italian pa-lace, while the wings were adorned with Corinthian colwe can find no account of in Shakspeare, and who car-ries messages, is dressed like a Senator, and sits with them. The Senators should wear toga pracesta, white edged with purple. The use of those odious basket handled cutlasses (never used in Christian, Pagan or Mahomedan warfare) is still tolerated at this theatre.

With the exception of the matters above moted, the

fect." and the fact that there is not much for any one (except Caius Marcius) to do, will excuse us from entering into a lengthenel notice. Mme. Ponisi was not ing into a lengtheas? notice. Mms. Ponisi was not quite heavy enough for Volumnia, but read her lines properly and effectively so far as she could go. Mr. Whiting as Menenius gave a vivid picture of the fiery old patrician, and Mr. Lanergan (except his red tunic) was well made up for Cominius, but should be a little and lines in the property of the more equable in his readings. "Coriolanus," as gotten up at the Broadway, is quite interesting as a picture of Roman life two thousand years ago, and it will doubtless have a run.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO BURN THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL, IN CHAMBERS STREET.

bold attempt was made by an incendiary to destroy the St. Louis Hotel, situated at Nos. 101 and 103 Chambers St. Louis Hotel, situated at Nos. 101 and 103 Chambers street, corner of Church street. The fire was discovered in a bedroom on the first floor of the rear building, occupied by two gentlemen named Mills and Baker, who were absent at the time. The alarm toon spread through the premises, and great consternation become manifest among the boarders, who prepared to leave the house. At first the whereabouts of the fire was not ascertained, as the moke spread rapidly throughout the building, giving the appearance of fire in many places. The firemen were remarkably quick, and with two streams in a short time extinguished the fire. No sooner was the fire out than the F re Marshal entered into an examination of the premises, and it soon became evident the fire was the work of an incendiary. The house adjoining the rear of the hotel, fronting on Church street, recently years the humber of the second floor in this villanous design.

On the landing of the second floor in this means and

rear of the hotel, fronting on Church street, recently vacated had been the locality for the incendiary to carry out his vilianous design.

On the landing of the second floor, in this unoccupied house, the lath and plaster was lound torn away some cur feet square, and the bricks removed from between the studs, and a space opened leading under the flooring of the hotel rooms. On the first foor landing, at the head of the cellar stars, in the same house, another place in the wall was torn away in the like manner. Here a quantity of small pieces of pine kindling wood was found stuffed in between the laths of the ceiling of the hotel basement and those of the flooring above. It was at it is place where the incendiary had applied the fire. On the other side of the beams, under the same floor, ends and small pieces of pine kindling wood were found partly burnt. A large hole was burnt through the flooring into the bedroom, and the bedstead and bedding, together with other articles in the room, destroyed by the fire. In order to prevent the fire burning through the lath of the basement ceiling, bricks had been carefully lied on the lath, and then the kindling wood piled in on the bricks, thus forming a wind of oven. The intention of this was no doubt to facilitate the fire in burning upwards. The papering on the walls of the unoccupied house, in many places, had been torn off, and pieces of it placed up against the glass light in the street door to prevent any one from locking into the entry, as the incendiary working on the landing could be seen from the door. The loss caused by the fire will not amount to much over \$100.

The proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Charles A. Haskins, is insured to the amount of \$17,000, in the following insurance company, \$3,000. The case is now under examination by the Fire Marshal and police.

FIRE IN PEARL STREET.

PIRE IN PEARL STREET.

Last evening a fire occurred in the third story of the

building No. 149 Pearl street, occupied by & Freech

scarce and higher; white opened at \$1 10 and no doubt that in both sections they will estaboring to teach the editorial corps of the Triclosed at \$1 12, and Southern yellow and Northern lish their ascendancy over both the old parties bune to talk and write, and behave like genround pellow were sold at \$1 14 a \$1 15. The news in the elections of the current year. They may tlemen; but we are afraid we will have to give unite or divide in the general election of quiry for coffee, and the market closed firmer. up the job in despair. "Liar," "scoundrel." but in any event, we anticipate a radical Fereign lead was held at . Q advance on the strength "villain," nay, even "little villain," "foreign

organs in this city!

most men will adopt his view on a point of law without reasoning, and will acquiesce in the nullification of the Liquor law. But, whatever the public may think, he is clearly the guide of the municipal authorities, the Mayor and the police. When, therefore, he gives it as his dell, perate opinion that the law cannot be construed so as to prevent the sale of foreign liquors or wines, the Mayor and police will of course abide by his decision, and decline to proceed against parties selling them. This exception will, indeed, nullify the whole law. As it is, most of our domestic liquors are sold as foreign: the fraud will be urged with double care, when a foreign title becomes so valuable

It may be a question whether under the 22d section of the act permission is not given to the manufacturer of alcohol or of pure wine from grapes grown by him to keep or to sell such alcohol or wine." The restricting clause which follows appears rather to apply to the foreign liquors than to domestic produce. Obviously, from the words of the sentence, the manufacture of wine was contemplated; it was even judiciously advised that it be pure; why

make it, if it cannot be sold? Thus far, according to the highest legal auaway the power of granting licenses. After granted, and that any one can sell liquor who

To sum up, therefore, the net result of this it amounts simply to this: before it passed, only certain persons selected and approved by com petent authority, and responsible for their good behavior, were allowed to sell liquor: when it comes into force, every rascal will be free to sell any liquor to any one he pleases, without responsibility of any kind. The public have reason to be much obliged to Governor Clark the Lieutenant Governor, and the two news

One word more. The obvious prospect is that when, so to speak, the floodgates of rum are opened, and all restraint or licenses abo lished, the city will present a spectacle of inde-We call upon the people of New York to say this shall not be. The people of Canandaigus and Auburn have decided that this city cannot keep sober without a law to make it so. We call upon the men of New York to give them the lie, and to show them that when, through this city was left without law and without restraint of any kind, it had sufficient selfcontrol and self-respect to furnish a startling and conclusive argument against the necessity

authority, says:-

Musical Criticism in the Wes